

TO THE KING'S
MOST EXCELLENT
MAIESTY.

THE HUMBLE
PETITION
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS

of the Generall Assembly of the Kirk
of *Scotland*, met at *Edenborough*
January, 4. 1642.

And now lately presented to His Majesty,
At *O X F O R D.*

WITH
HIS MAIESTIES
Gratiouſ Anſwer thereunto
March 16. 1642.

Printed by His MAIESTIES Command at
O X F O R D, *March. 20.*

By LEONARD LICHFIELD, Printer to the
University. 1642.

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TO THE KINGS MOST EXCELLE & ACT MAJESTIE.

The humble Petition of the Commissioners of the
generall Assembly of the Kirk of SCOTIANS,
met at Edinborugh, Jan. 4. 1643: C. in Scotland



Yr silence and ceasing to present before your Majestie our humble thoughts and desires at this time of common danger to Religion, to your Majesties sacred person, your Crowne and Posterity, and to all your Majesties Dominions, were impiety against God, unthankfulness and disloyalty against your Majestie, and indirect approbation and hardning of the Adversaries of truth and peace in their wicked wayes, and cruelty against our brethren, lying in such depths of affliction and anguish of spirit. Any one of which crimes were in us, above all others, unexcusable, and would proye us most unworthy of the trust committed unto us. The flame of this common combustion hath almost devoured Ireland, is now wasting the Kingdom of England, and we cannot tell how soone it shall enter upon our selves & let this your Majesties most ancient & native Kingdom on fire: If in this wofull case & lamentable condition of your Majesties Dominions al others should be silent, it behoveth us to speake; and if our Tongues and Pens should cease, our Consciences within us would cry out, and the stones in the streets would answer us.

Our great grieve and apprehension of danger is not a little increased, partly by the insolency and presumption of Papists and others disaffected to the Reformation of Religion; who although for their number and power they be not considerable amongst us, yet through the successe of the Popish party in *Ireland*, and the hopes they conceive of the prevailing power of Popish Armies, and the Prelaticall Faction in *England*, they have of late taken spirit, and begun to speak big words against the Reformation of Religion, and the work of God in this Land; and partly, and more principally, that a chiefe praise of the ~~Protestant~~ Religion (and thereby our not vaine, but just glorification) is by the publique Declaration of the Earle of *Newcastle*, Generall of Your Majesties Forces for the Northerne parts, and nearest unto us, transferred unto Papists. Who although they be sworn Enemies unto Kings, and be as infamous for their treasons and Conspiracies against Princes and Rulers, as for their knowne Idolatry and spirituall Tyranny; yet are they openly declared to be not onely good Subjects, or better Subjects, but farre better Subjects then Protestants, which is a new and foule disparagement of the reformed Religion, a notable injury to your *Majesty* in your honor, a sensible reflection upon the whole body of this *Kingdome*, which is impatient that any Subjects should be more loyal then they; but abhorreth & extreamly disdaineth that *Papists* who refuse to take the *Oath of Allegiance*, should be compared with them in allegiance & fidelity, & (which being a strange Doctrine from the mouth or pen of professée Protestants) wil suffer a hard construction from al the reformed *Kirks*.

Wee therefore Your Majesties most humble and loving Subjects, upon these and the like considerations, doe humbly intreat, that Your Majesty may be pleased in Your Princely wisedome, First to consider, that the intentions of Papists directed by the principles of their Profession are no other then they have beene from the beginning, even to build their *Babell*, and to set up their execrable Idolatry and Antichristian Tyranny in all Your Majesties Dominions, to change the face of your two Kingdoms of *Scotland* and *England* into the similitude of miserable *Ireland*: which is more bitter to the People of God, your Majesties good

good Subiects to thinke upon, then death; and whatsoever their present pretences be for the defence of Your Majesties Person, and Authority; yet in the end by their Armes and Power, with a displayed Banner, to bring that to passe against Your Royall Person and Posterity, which the fift of *November* (never to be forgotten) was not able by their subtil and undermining treason to produce; or which will be their greatest mercy, to reduce Your Majestie and Your Kingdome to the base and unnaturall slavery of their Monarch the Pope.

And next, that Your Majesty upon this undeniable evidence, may timously, and speedily apply your Royall Authority for disbanding their Forces, suppressing their power, and disappointing their bloody and mercilesse projects.

And for this end we are with greater earnestnesse then before constrained, to fall downe againe before your Majestie, and in all humility to renew the supplication of the late generall Assembly, and our owne former Petition in their name, for unity of Religion, and for uniformity of Church government, in all your Majesties Kingdome, & to this effect for a meeting of some Divines to be holden in *England*; unto which according to the desire of your Majesties Parliament some Commissioners may be sent from this Kirke, that in all points to be proponed and debated, there may be the greater consent and harmony. Wee take the boldnesse to be the more instant in this our humble desire, because it concerneth the Lord Jesus Christ so much in his glory, your Majestie in your Honour, the Kirke of *England* (which wee ought to tender as our owne bowells, and whose reformation is more deare unto us, then our lives) in her happynesse, and the Kirke of *Scotland* in her purity and peace; former experience, and daily sense teaching us, that without the reformation of the Kirk of *England*, there is no hope or possibility of the continuance of reformation here.

The Lord of Heaven and Earth, whose Vice-gerent Your Majesty is, calleth for this great worke of Reformation at Your hands, and the present commotions and troubles of your Majesties Dominions, are either preparation in the mercy of God for this blessed reformation and Unity of Religion (which

is the desire, prayer, and expectation of all Your Majesties good Subjects in this Kingdom) on which they tremble to think upon, and earnestly deprecate, are in the Justice of God for the abuse of the Gospell, the tolerating of Idolatry, and superstition against so cleare a light, and notwithstanding acknowledging the day of visitation, the beginning of such a dolefull desolation, as no policy or power of man shall be able to prevent, and as shall make Your Majesties Kingdomes within a short time as miserable, as they may be happy by a reformation of Religion. God forbid, that whilst the Houses of Parliament doe profess their desire of the reformation of religion, in a peaceable and Parliamentayre way, and passe their Bills for that end in the particulars, that Your Majesty, the Nurse-Father of the Kirk of Christ, to whose care the custody and vindication of religion doth principally belong, shall, to the provoking of the anger of God, the stopping of the influence of so many blessings from Heaven, and the grieving of the hearts of all the godly, frustrate our expectation, make our hopes ashamed, and hazard the losse of the hearts of all Your good Subjects, which next unto the truth and unity of religion, and the safety of Your Kingdomes, are willing to hazzard their lives, and spend their bloud for Your Majesties Honour, and Happinesse.

We are not ignorant that the worke is great, the difficulties and impediments many, and that there be both Mountaines and Lions in the way: the strongest let, till it be taken out of the way, is the Mountaine of Prelacy, and no wonder it Your Majestie consider how many Papists, and Popishly affected, have for a long time found Peace and ease under the shadow thereof, how many of the Prelatical Faction have thereby their life and being; how many prophane and worldly men doe feare the yoake of Christ? and are unwilling to submit themselves to the obedience of the Gospell? and how many there be whose eyes are dayled with the externall pompe and glory of the Kirke, whose mindes are miscarried with a concept of the governing of the Kirke by the rules of humane policy, and whose hearts are affrighted with the apprehensions of the dangerous consequences which may ensue upon alterations. But when Your Majesty in Your

Your Princely and Religious Wisedome, shall remember from the Records of former times, how against the gates of hell, the force and fraude of worldly and wicked men, and all Panicke feares of danger, the Christian Religion was first planted, and the Christian Kirke thensafter reformed; and from the condition of the present times, how many from the experience of the tyranny of *Prelates* are afraid to discover themselves, lest they be reveaged upon them hereafter? whereas Prelacy being remov'd they would openly professe what they are, and joyn with others in the way of Reformation. All obstacles and difficulties shall be but matter of the manifestation of the power of God, the principall worker; and the meanes of the greater glory to Your Majestie the prime instrument.

The intermixture of the Government of *Prelates*, with the civil state, mentioned in Your Majesties Answer to our former Petition, being taken away, and the right government by Assemblies, which is to bee seene in all the reformed Kirkes, and wherein the agreement will be easie, being settled; the Kirke and Religion will be more pure and free of mixture, and the civil Government more sound and firme; that government of the kirk must suit best with the civill state, and be most usefull for *Kings* and *Kingdoms*, which is best warranted by God, by whom *Kings* doe raigne, and *Kingdoms* are established: Nor can a reformation be expected in the common and ordinary wey, expessed also in Your Majesties Answer; the wisest and most religious Princes have found it impossible, and implying a repugnancy, since the Persons to be reformed, and the reformers must be divers, and the way of reformation must be different from the corrupt way, by which detection of workemen, and corruption in Doctrine, worship, and government, have entred into the Kirke. Suffer us therefore, dread Soveraigne, to renew our Petitions for this unity of religion, and uniformity of Kirke government, and for a meeting of some Divines of both *Kingdoms* who may prepare matters for Your Majesties view, and for the examination and approbation of more full assemblies; The Nationall assembly of this Kirke, from which we have our Commission, did promise in their thanksgiving, for the many favours expressed in

Your

Your Majesties Letter, their best endeavour to keepe the people under their charge in unity and peace, and in Loyalty and obedience to Your Majestie and Your Lawes, which we confesse is a duty well beseeching the Preachers of the Gospell.

But we cannot conceale how much both Pastors and People are grieved and disquieted, with the late reportis of the success, boldnesse and strength of Popish forces in *Ireland* and *England*, and how much danger from the power of so malicious and bloody Enemies is apprehended, to the Religion and Peace of this Kirke and Kingdome, conceived by them to be the spring whence have issued all their calamities and miseries: Which we humbly remonstrate to Your Majestie as a necessity requiring a generall Assembly, and do earnestly supplicate for the presence and assistance of Your Majesties Commissioner at the day to be appointed, that by universall consent of the whole Kirke, the best course may be taken for the preservation of Religion, and for the averting of the great wrath which they conceive to be imminent to this Kingdom. If it shall please the Lord in whose hand is the heart of the King, as the rivers of waters, to turne it whither soever he will, to incline Your Majesties heart to this through reformation, no more to tolerate the Massie, or any part of romish superstition or tyranny and to command that all good meanes be used for the conversion of Your Princely Consort the Queenes Majestie (which is also the humble desire of this whole Kirke and Kingdom) Your Joyns comforts shall be multiplyed, above the dayes of Your affliction, to Your incredible joy, Your glory shall shine in brightness, above all Your roiall Progenitors, to the admiration of the world and the terror of Your Enemies, and Your Kingdome so farre abound in ritecnesse, Peace and Prosperity, above all that hath beene in former Generations, that they shall say, it is good for us that wee have beene afflicted.

And your owne armes and seal to privy to the greate
successes of the King, we will beseeche Your Majestie to
have them set within the starre and border of His
Majesties coat of armes. O my good and reverend friends to y^e
King, we entreat you to do what so^{ever} you can to y^e King
and to y^e Queen.

His Majesties Answer to a late Petition
presented unto Him by the hands of *Alexander
Henderson*, from the Commissioners of the generall
Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

WEE received lately a Petition from you, by the hands of Mr. *Alexander Henderson*, To the which We intended to have given an answer, as soone as Wee had transacted the busynesse with the other Commissioners addressed to us from the Conservators of the Treaty of that our Kingdom. But finding the same to be published in Print, and to be dispersed throughout Our Kingdom, to the great danger of Scandalling of Our well-affected Subjects, who may interpret the bitternesse and sharpenesse of some Expressions not to be so agreeable to that regard and Reverence which is due to our Person, and the matter it selfe to be reproachfull to the honour and constitution of this Kingdom, We have beeene compelled the more strictly to examine as well the Authority of the Petitioners, as the matter of the Petition it selfe, and to publish Our opinion of both, that Our Subjects of both Kingdome may see how equally, just, and sensible We are of the Lawes and Honour of both Our Kingdome.

And first, upon perusal of the Petition, We required to see the Commission by which the messenger who brought this Petition, or the persons who sent him, are qualified to intermeddle in Affaires so forraigns to their Jurisdiction, and of so great concernment to this Our Kingdom of England. Upon Examination whereof, and in defence of the Lawes and Government of this Our Kingdom, which We are trusted and sworn to defend, We must professe that the Petitioners, or the generall Assembly of Our Church of Scotland have not the least Authority or Power to intermeddle or interpose in the Affaires of this Kingdome or Church, which are settled and established by the proper Lawes of this Land, and till they be altered by the same competent power, cannot be enveighed against without a due sense of Vs and this Nation, much lesse can they present any advice or Declaration to Our Houses of Parliament against the same, or to that pur-

pose to send any letters, as they have now done, to any Ministers of Our Church here, who by the Lawes of this Land cannot correspond against the same. Therefore We doe believe that the Petitioners, when they shall consider how unwarranted it is by the Lawes of that Kingdom, and how contrary it is to the Lawes of this, to the professions they have made to each other, and how becomming in it selfe for them to require the ancient, happy and established government of the Church of England to be altered, and conformed to the Lawes and constitutions of another Church will find themselves misled by the information of some factious persons here, who would willingly ingage the Petitioners to foment a difference and division betwene the two Kingdome, which We have with so much care and industry endeavoured to prevent, not having laboured more to quench the combustion in this Kingdom, then We have to hinder the like from either devouring Ireland, or entring into Scotland, which if all others will equally labour, will undoubtedly be avoyded. But We cannot so easily passe over the mention of Ireland, being mov'd to it by scandalous Aspersions, that have bin often cast upon Vs upon that Subject, and the use that hath bin made of the woefull distractions of that Kingdom, as of a Seminary of feares and jealousies to beget the like distraction in this, and (which least they may have farther influence) Wee are the more willing to make Our Innocence appear in that particular.

When first that horrid Rebellion began, Wee were in Our Kingdome of *Scotland*, and the sense We had then of it, the expressions We made concerning it, the Commissions (together with some other Assistance) We sent immediatly into that kingdome, and the instant Recommendation We made of it to both Our Houses of Parliament in England, are known to all persons of quality there and then about Us. After Our return into England, Our ready concurring to all the desires of both Houses that might most speedily reppesse that Rebellion, by passing the Bill of pressing, and in it a clause which quitted a Right challenged by all, and enjoyed by many of Our Predecessors, by parting with Our Rights in the Lands escheated to Us by that Rebellion, for the encouragement of Adventurers, by emptying of Our Magazines of Armes and Ammunition for that service (which We have since needed for Our necessary defence and preservatiōn) by consenting to all Bills for the raysing of mony for the

same, though containing unusual Clauses, which trusted both Houses without Vs with the matter of disposing it, Our often pressing both Houses, not to neglect that Kingdom, by being diverted by Considerations and Disputes less concerning both Kingdoms, Our offer of raising 10000. Voluntiers to bee sent thither, and our severall Offers to engage Our own Royall Person in the suppression of that horrid rebellion, are no lesse known to all this Nation, then Our perpetuall earnestnes by our Foreign Ministers to keep all manner of supplies from being transported for the relief of the Rebels, is known to severall neibouring Princes. Which if all Our Subjects will consider, and withall how many of the men, and how much of the money raised for that end, and how much Time, Care and Industry have been diverted from that employment, and employed in this unnatural War against Vs, (the true cause of the present misery and want which Our Brittish Armies there doe now endure) they will soon free Vs from al those Imputations so scandalously and groundlessly laid upon us, and impute the continuance of the Combustion of that miserable Kingdom, the danger it may bring upon our Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*, and the beginning of this dolefull desolation, to those who are truly guilty of it.

For unity in Religion: which is desired, We cannot but answer, That We much apprehend least the Papist may make some advantage of that expression, by continuing that scandal with more Authority, which they have ever heretofore used to cast upon the Reformation, by interpreting all the differences in Ceremony, Government, or indifferent opinions between severall Protestant Churches, to be differences in Religion; And least our good Subjects of England, who have ever esteemed themselves of the same Religion with you, should suspect themselves to be esteemed by you to bee of a contrary. And that the Religion which they and their Ancestors have held ever since the blessed Reformation, and in and for which they are resolved to dye, is taxed and branded of Falsehood or Insufficiency, by such a desire.

For uniformity in Church Government, We conceiv'd the Answer formerly given by Vs to the former Petition in this argument, would have satisfied the Petitioners, and is so full, that We can add little to it. viz. *That the Government here established*

shed by the Lawes, hath so neer a relation and intermixture with the Civill State (which may be unknown to the Petitioners) that till a composed disgested forme be presented to us, upon a free debate of both Houses in a Parliamentary way, whereby the consent and approbation of this whole Kingdome may be had, and We, and all Our Subjects may discerne, what is to be left in, or brought in, as well as what is to be taken away, We know not how to consent to any alteration, otherwise then to such an Act for the ease of tender Consciencies in the matter of Ceremonies, as We have often offered; and that this, and any thing else that may concern the Peace of the Church, and the Advancement of Gods true Religion may be soberly discuss'd, and happily effected; We have formerly offered, and are still willing that debates of that nature may be enter'd into by a Synd of Godly and Learned Divines, to be regularly chosen according to the Laws and Customes of this Kingdome. To which We shall be willing that some learned Divines of our Church of Scotland bee likewise sent, to be present, and offer and debate their Reasons. With this Answer the Petitioners had great reason to acquisce, without enlarging the matter of their former Petition onely with bitter expressions against the Established Governement and Laws of their neighbour Nation, (as if it were contrary to the word of God) with whom they have so lately enter'd into a strict Amity and Friendship.

But We cannot enough wonder, that the Petitioners should interpose themselves, not only as fit Directors and Judges between Us and Our two Houses of Parliament, in Businesse so wholly concerning the Peace and Governement of this Our Kingdome, and in a matter so absolutely entrusted to Us, as what new Lawes to consent or not to consent to; But should assume and publish, That the desire of Reformation in this Kingdome is in a peaceable and Parliamentary way, When all the World may know, That the proceedings here, have bee[n]e and are not only contrary to all the rules and precedents of former Parliaments, but destructive to the Freedome, Priviledge, and Dignity of Parliaments themselues; That We were first driven by tumults, for the safety of Our life, from Our Cities of London and Westminster, and have been since pursued, fought withall, and are now kept from thence by an Army raysed, as is pretended, by the two Houses, which consist not of the fourth part of the number they ought to doe, the rest being either driven

from

from thence by the same violence, or expell'd or imprisoned for not consenting to the Treasons and unheard of Insolencies practised against Us; And if the Petitioners could believe these proceedings to be in a peaceable Parliamentary way, they were very unacquainted with the Order and constitution of this Kingdom, and not so fit instruments to promote that Reformation and Peace they seeme to desire.

We cannot believe the Intermixture of the present Ecclesiastical Government with the Civill State, to be other then a very good reason, and that the government of the Church should be by the rules of humane policy, to be other then a very good rule, unless some other government were as well proved as pretended to be better warranted by God.

Of any Bills offered Us for Reformation, Wee shall not now speake, they being a part of those Articles upon which We have offered and expect to Treat; But cannot but wonder by what authority you prejudg Our Judgment herein, by denouncing Gods anger upon Us, and Our hazard of the losse of the hearts of all Our good Subjects, if We consent not unto them. The influence of so many blessings from heaven upon the regns of Queen Elizabeth, and Our father of blessed memo-y, and the acknowledgment of them by all Protestant Churches to have been carefull Nurses of the Church of Christ, and to have excellently discharged their duties in the custody and vindication of Religion, and the affection of their Subjects to them, doe sufficiently assure Vs, that We should neither stop the influence of such Blessings, nor grieve the hearts of all the godly, nor hazard the losse of the hearts of Our good Subjects, although Wee still maintain in this Kingdom the same establisht Ecclesiastical government, which flourisht in their times, and under their speciall Protection.

We doubt not but Our Subjects of Scotland will rest abundantly satisfied with such alterations in their owne Church as We have assented unto, and not be perwaded by a meer Assertion, that there is no hope of the continuance of what is there settled by Law, unlesse that be likewise altered which is settled here; And Our Subjects of England will never depart from their dutifull affection to Us, for not consenting to new Laws, which by the law of the Land, they know, We may as justly reject if We approve not of them, as either House hath power to

pr epare for, or both to propound to Vs. Nor are you a little mi-
sta ken if either you believe the generality of this Nation to desire
a change of Church-government, or that most of those who de-
sire it, desire by it to introduce that which you onely esteeme a
Reformation, but are as unwilling to what you call the yoke
of Christ and obedience to the Gospell, as those whom you cal
prophane and worldly men, and so equally averse both to Epis-
copacy and Presbytery, that if they should prevaine in this par-
ticular, the abolition of the one would be no let to the other,
nor would your hearts be lesse grieved, your expectations lesse
frustrated, your hopes lesse ashamed, or your Reformation more
secured. And the Petitioners, upon due consideration, will not
find themselves lesse mistaken in the government of all the Re-
formed Churches, which they say is by Assemblies, then they
are in the best way of a Reformation, which sure is best to be in
a common and ordinary way, where the passion or interest of
particular men may not imposcupon the publique, but alteration
be then only made, when, upon calme Debates, and evident and
cleare Reason and convenience, the same shall be generally con-
sented to for the peace and security of the people, and those who
are trusted by the Law with such debates, are not divested of
that trust upon a generall charge of corruptions pretended to
have entred by that way, and of being the persons to be refor-
med, and sounfit to be Reformers. And certainly the like Lo-
gicke with the like charges and pretences might be us'd to make
the parliament it selfe an incapable Judge of any Reformation
either in Church or State.

For the generall Expressions in the Petition against Papists, in
which the Petitioners may be understood to charge Vs with com-
plyance and favour even to their opinions, We have taken all occa-
sion to publish to the world Our practice and Resolution in the true
Protestant Reformed Religion, and we are verily perswaded there
is no one Subject in either of Our Dominions, who at all knowes
Vs, and hath observed Our L: f:, but is in his Soule satisfied of Our
Zeale and unremoveable Affection to that Religion, and of Our
true dislike of and hearty oposition to popery. And as we willingly
e nteined, at our being in Scotland, to all A&ts proposed to Vs, for
the disconuenancing and Reforming the Papists in that our King-
dome, so by Our Proclamations for the putting of all Lawes sever-
ally in execution against Recusants, and by not refusing any one
Bill

Bill presented to Vs to that purpose in this Kingdome, and by Our
perpetuall and publique professions of Readinesse with the Advise
of Our two Houses of Parliament prepared for Vs in a deliberate
and orderly way, to find some expedition to perfect so good a work,
Or conceiv'd we had not left it possible for any man to believe Vs
guilty of tolerating any part of the Romish Tyranny or Superstition,
or to suspect that the Conversion of Our dearest Consort, was
not so much Our desire, that the Accession of as many Crownes, as
God hath already bestowed upon us, would be more welcome to
us then that day: A Blessing which it is Our daily prayer to the
Almighty to bestow upon Vs.

But We might well have expected from the Petitioners, who
have in their Solemne Nationall Covenant literally sworne so
much Care of the safety of Our Person, and cannot but know
in how much danger that hath bin and still is by the power and
threats of Rebellious Armes, that they would as well have re-
membered the 23. of October, as the 5. of November, and as
well have taken notice of the Army raised and led against Vs by
the Earle of Essex, which hath actually assaulted and endeavou-
red to murther Vs, which Wee know to abound in Brownists,
Anabaptists, and other Sectaries, and in which Wee have reason
(by the prisoners Wee have taken, and the Evidence they have gi-
ven) to believe there are many more Papists (and many of those
forraigners) then in all Our Army, as have advised Vs to dis-
band out of the Army of the Earle of New-castle, which is raised
for Our defence, the papists in that Army, who are known to be
no such number as to endanger their obtaining any power of
building their *Babell*, and setting up their Idolatry, and whose
Loyalty he hath reason to commend (though hee was never sus-
pected for favouring their Religion) not before that of Prote-
stants, but of such as rebell under that Title; And whose assistance
is as due to us by the Law of God, and Man, to rescue Vs from
domestique Rebellion, as to defend Vs from forraigne invasion,
which Wee thinke no man denies to be lawfull for them to doe.
But Wee doe solemnly declare and protest, That God shall no
sooner free Vs from the desperate and rebellious Armes taken up
against Vs, but Wee shall endeavour to free Our selves and King-
dome from any feare of danger from the other, by disarming
them according to the Lawes of this Land, as Wee shall not fail
to send Our Commissioner to the Assembly at the time appointed
for it by the Lawes of Scotland:

To

To conclude, We desire and require the Petitioners (as becomes good and pious Preachers of the Gospell) to use their utmost endeavours to compose any distraction in opinions, or misunderstandings, which may by the Faction of some turbulent persons, be raised in the mindes of Our good Subjects of that Our Kingdom, and to infuse into them a true sense of Charity, Obedience and Humiliy, the great principles of Christian Religion ; That they may not suffer themselves to bee transported with things they doe not understand, or think themselves concerned in the Governmenn of another Kingdom, because it is not according to the customes of that in which they live; But that they dispose themselves with modesty and devotion to the service of Almighty God, with duty and affection to the obedience of Vs and Our Lawes (remombring the singular Grace, Favour and Benignity We have alwaies expressed to that Our Native Kingdom) and with Brotherly and Christian Charity one towards another; And We doubt not but God in his mercy to Vs and them will make Vs Instruments of his Blessings upon each other, and both of Us a great measure of Happiness and Prosperity to the whole Nation.



FINIS.



